

Research being made - 1937

**DILLARD U. DEAN TO
STUDY RURAL PROBLEMS**

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—(ANP)—Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of Dillard university, has granted a year's leave of absence to study rural education in the South, the project being sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. It will be conducted under the direction of the Division of Surveys and Field Studies of the George Peabody College for Teachers.

guage itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

**DR. MONROE CHARGES DR. G. E.
HAYNES OF PLAGIARISM**

**Work Charges
Haynes With
Plagiarism**

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book caused a decided stir this

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book caused a decided stir this week in church and educational circles throughout the country when he accused Dr. George E. Haynes, famed churchman and executive secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of plagiarism. Dr. Work declared Dr. Haynes appropriated a paper prepared by him and was having it published in a nationally known weekly under his (Dr. Haynes') signature. The series of articles "written" by Dr. Haynes and complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the title "Dr. Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America." From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week wrote Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on 'Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South,' which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting in Birmingham, Ala., April 3. I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it had been published."

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

Research being made - 1937

Articles by Mr. Monroe N. Work.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Dr. Work's Thesis

It is encouraging to note in the current Social Forces, an article by Dr. Monroe N. Work on "Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," which outlines an approaching change in the economic life of the South, out of which will come better racial relations. The article was presented at the Southern Sociological Society in Birmingham, Ala., last April.

Dr. Work says: "As the new economy, agricultural-industrial-commercial, comes more and more into the South, there will be greater and greater conformity between the economic order and the political and moral orders. The evils surrounding the production of cotton, both economic and social, and growing out of ante-bellum folkways and mores, will tend to be eliminated. There will be a new basis of relationship between land lord and tenant. This new economy will provide a situation in which there will be not only economic cooperation, but also cooperation between race and race, and between class and class, so that the interests of all the people will be conserved."

Dr. Work explains the practical side of his prophecy as follows: "At the present time, agriculture has, in the main, a two-fold emphasis: the production of food and clothing for man, and foodstuffs for animals. In this new economy there would be a three-fold emphasis in agriculture, —the two already mentioned and a third, the growing of products for use in industry. This new innovation calls for: (1) new uses of old products as cotton in road building, starches, oils, and other products from the peanut and the sweet potato; (2) the use of waste products as okra stalks, cotton stalks, and cotton linters, this latter now being used in the making of insulation boards; (3) the use of products growing in an area but not being used as for example, the use of slash pine in the manufacturing of paper; (4) the introduction of new plants into an area as for example, the introduction of the soy bean and the tung tree into sections of the South, the latter for manufacturing tung oil now largely used in industry and is the main imported. The former in addition to use as forage is also made into a lacquer for painting automobiles."

"It is estimated that the new industries which are arising as the result of the use of agricultural products in industry, will give employment not only to a greater part of the surplus population of the South, but would divert thousands of farmers now engaged in cotton growing and other unprofitable pursuits to the more profitable growing of products for industry. Among the new industries that are already developing as a result of the growing of agricultural products for use in industry are: paper mills, sweet potato starch mills tung oil plants and power alcohol plants."

Here is food for thought for the South and the Nation; for the planners for the industrialists, for the agriculturists, educators, and race relationists.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Dr. Work's Thesis

It is encouraging to note in the current Social Forces, an article by Dr. Monroe N. Work on "Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," which outlines an approaching change in the economic life of the South, out of which will come better racial relations. The article was presented at the Southern Sociological Society in Birmingham, Ala., last April.

Dr. Work says: "As the new economy, agricultural-industrial-commercial, comes more and more into the South, there will be greater and greater conformity between the economic order and the political and moral orders. The evils surrounding the production of cotton, both economic and social, and growing out of ante-bellum folkways and mores, will tend to be eliminated. There will be a new basis of relationship between land lord and tenant. This new economy will provide a situation in which there will be not only economic cooperation, but also cooperation between race and race, and between class and class, so that the interests of all the people will be conserved."

Dr. Work explains the practical side of his prophecy as follows: "At the present time, agriculture has, in the main, a two-fold emphasis: the production of food and clothing for man, and foodstuffs for animals. In this new economy there would be a three-fold emphasis in agriculture, —the two already mentioned and a third, the growing of products for use in industry. This new innovation calls for: (1) new uses of old products as cotton in road building, starches, oils, and other products from the peanut and the sweet potato; (2) the use of waste products as okra stalks, cotton stalks, and cotton linters, this latter now being used in the making of insulation boards; (3) the use of products growing in an area but not being used as for example, the use of slash pine in the manufacturing of paper; (4) the introduction of new plants into an area as for example, the introduction of the soy bean and the tung tree into sections of the South, the latter for manufacturing tung oil now largely used in industry and is the main imported. The former in addition to use as forage is also made into a lacquer for painting automobiles."

"It is estimated that the new industries which are arising as the result of the use of agricultural products in industry, will give employment not only to a greater part of the surplus population of the South, but would divert thousands of farmers now engaged in cotton growing and other unprofitable pursuits to the more profitable growing of products for industry. Among the new industries that are already developing as a result of the growing of agricultural products for use in industry are: paper mills, sweet potato starch mills tung oil plants and power alcohol plants."

Here is food for thought for the South and the Nation; for the planners for the industrialists, for the agriculturists, educators, and race relationists.



Calvin's Digest

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

DR. WORK'S THESIS

It is encouraging to note in the current Social Forces, an article by Dr. Monroe N. Work on "Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," which outlines an approaching change in the economic life of the South, out of which will come better racial relations. The article was presented at the Southern Sociological Society in Birmingham, Ala., last April. *see*

Dr. Work says: "As the new economy, agricultural—industrial—commercial, comes more and more into the South, there will be greater and greater conformity between the economic order and the political and moral orders. The evils surrounding the production of cotton, both economic and social, and growing out of ante-bellum folkways and lores will tend to be eliminated. There will be a new basis of relationship between landlord and tenant. This new economy will provide a situation in which there will be not only economic cooperation but also cooperation between race and race, and between class and class, so that the interests of all the people will be conserved."

Dr. Work explains the practical side of his prophecy as follows: "At the present time, agriculture has, in the main, a two-fold emphasis: the production of food and clothing for man, and food-stuffs for animals. In this new economy there would be a three-fold emphasis in agriculture,—the two already mentioned and a third, the growing of products for use in industry. This new innovation calls for: (1) new uses of old products as cotton in road building, starches, oils, and other products from the peanut and the sweet potato; (2) the use of waste products as okra stalks, cotton stalks, and cotton linters, this latter now being used in the making of insulation boards; (3) the use of products growing in an area but not being used, as for example, the use of slash pine in the manufacturing of paper; (4) the introduction of the soy bean and the tung tree into sections of the South, the latter for manufacturing tung oil now largely used in industry and in the main imported. The former in addition to use as forage is also made into a lacquer for painting automobiles."

"It is estimated that the new

industries which are arising as the result of the use of agricultural products in industry, will give employment not only to a greater part of the surplus population of the South, but would divert thousands of farmers now engaged in cotton growing and other unprofitable pursuits to the more profitable growing of products for industry. Among the new industries that are already developing as the result of the growing of agricultural products for use in industry are: paper mills, sweet potato starch mills, tung oil plants, and power alcohol plants."

Here is food for thought for the South and the Nation: for the planners, for the industrialists, for the agriculturalists, educators, and race relationists.

Research being made - 1937

Dr. George Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America.
Installment I

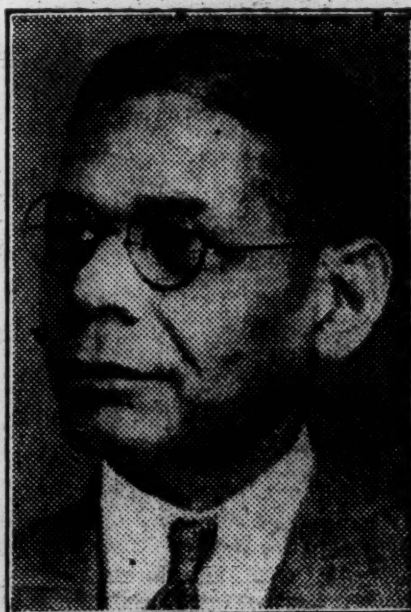
Early American Ideas Of Political And Religious Freedom Were Not Intended To Include Any Subject Labor Groups

EDITOR'S NOTE.—If the race problem in the United States had a beginning (and it must have had), what was the nature of the soil in which it took root? What is behind the peculiar racial problem found in America? Were Negroes its first victims? Was it caused by greed for money? What has sustained its virulence in all these years? In the series of three articles which The Courier takes pleasure in publishing from the pen of Dr. George Edmund Haynes, this eminent sociologist and student of human affairs, analyzes with a remarkable clarity and objectivity the factors responsible for the inter-racial problem in the United States. Penetrating, but easy to understand, Dr. Haynes' articles lift the veil for the average reader and permit him to see the play of American social and racial behavior behind the scenes.

By GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Whether the pioneer settlers of America landed at Plymouth Rock or at Jamestown, Virginia; whether they came as free white settlers or as humble Negro slaves the majority of them caught something of the expansive feeling stimulated by the vast stretches of the new world that there could be developed in this land a social order "of the people, by the people, for the people." The founders of our society sought not only a political government; they wanted free lands where they might develop an agriculture unburdened by serfdom like that of Europe. They dreamed also of an industry built upon uncurbed science and daring invention. They saw visions of churches where men might have freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. In moral ideas they were ready to blaze new trails of human fellowship. They dreamed of a society where every man is his own lord and master. Some of those who came, however, did not embrace



Dr. George E. Haynes

these lofty ambitions of liberty for all. The first phase of the interracial problem arose through the struggles of some to gain the riches of the soil, the forests and the mines by the exploitation of the lives and labors of others. In the southern colonies great tracts of land came into possession of gentlemen, or would-be gentlemen, who wished to establish in America an aristocratic feudal system of land tenure.

Indians Resisted Bondage

With plenty of land they began to develop what grew into the plantation system. This required a large supply of docile labor. They tried to enslave the Indian, but the Indian had a tomahawk and a scalping knife. Indentured white servants were brought over from the poorhouses and prisons of Great Britain and the Continent for periods of service, usually seven to fourteen years. After his term of indenture the white servant was released and often went into the wilderness to take up land for himself. A year before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, twenty Africans were sold into bondage somewhere near the mouth of the Potomac River, and Negro slavery was born. Negro slaves furnished the most suitable labor the landed gentry were seeking for their tobacco, rice and indigo plantations. With the invention of the cotton gin and spinning jenny the system grew rapidly to maturity. June Purcell Guild has just published a compilation of "black laws" of Virginia from the founding of the Colony to the present which throws light upon these roots of our interracial problem.

On the northern part of the Atlantic Seaboard, in contrast to the plantation system, developed the free labor-farmer-worker system. These two economic orders--the plantation system and the free farmer-worker system--spread westward, one north of the Ohio River and the other south of it. They inevitably clashed, and war followed.

New System Succeeds Slavery

When the Civil War was over the sometime slave was only partially emancipated because a new form of the plantation system arose. It was reorganized upon a bargain between the man who had the land and lacked the labor and the man who had the labor and lacked the land. So the share-tenant-share-cropper plantation replaced the slave plantation. After two generations, however, the new system is little better than when it began. Its basis still is feudalistic and without some of the tenure rights the European manor allowed the tenant.

(Continued next week)

Research being made - 1937

Dr. George Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America
Installment II.

Dr. George Haynes Dissects Heart Of Racial Problem In America

Describes Manner In Which Plantation System Created
Customs Which Distorted Ideals of Democracy.

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES

Executive Secretary, Department Race Relations, The
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

INSTALLMENT II

Furthermore, like many another social system, the plantation was designed to hold one class or one group down, but it spread like an octopus until today it holds in its great arms more white than Negro tenants and share-croppers. The 1930 Census showed about one million white and seven hundred thousand Negro tenants and share-croppers in the Cotton Belt.

The present condition of the white and Negro share-croppers and tenants in the cotton and tobacco belts; the migration of thousands of these poverty-stricken ignorant people to the towns and cities, both North and South; the resulting conflicts in the towns and cities as they compete for jobs in industry or as they scramble for places on relief rolls, have grown from roots that have dug deep and spread wide during the past generations into the economic and social structure of our national life. The practices in race relations that have grown out of these conditions have fixed many of our folkways and mores on a basis of master and serf and sown dragons' teeth in the fair fields of our democracy.

Traditions Molded

The main features in the everyday life relations of whites and Negroes based upon the slave plantation may be summarized in five types:

1. The property rights of the master group controlled not only the property and labor of the slave group but Negro persons themselves became property. The Negro slave had no rewards for his labor except at the discretion of his master.

2. In political and civic relations the serf class had no rights of citizenship or liberty which the master class was bound to re-

spect. Even "free persons of color" had an inferior status. Educational opportunity was forbidden the slaves both because they were thought to have no need of culture to fulfill their stations in daily life and also because they were believed not able to master modern knowledge.

3. In the church and religious activity the slave was accorded a place at the foot of the master. He was believed to have an inferior soul; the rights of Baptism and the Holy Sacrament gave him only partial benefits of liberty and fellowship in the brotherhood because of belief in an inherent curse and incapacity.

4. There was care for the health of the slave because that was valuable to the master and contagion would spread without regard to racial status.

The practices and behavior which these conditions produced gave the few first families wealth, culture and power which turned the trend of national life North as well as South and changed the folkways of all the people.

Changed the Constitution

The latent conflict of these two systems of American life confronted the representatives of the colonists when they met to form the national Constitution, about which we have heard so much in recent months. The vision of a real, democratic society had been defined in the Declaration of Independence as freedom and equality for all men.

The framers of the Constitution, therefore, began the document with the immortal words, "We, the people." There was no provincial autonomy granted by a victorious Caesar; it was not a form of Magna Charta wrung from an unwilling king. It was the discovery and assertion of the sovereign rights of the common man to order his life as he sees fit and in keeping with his own nature. It was a great discovery, the discovery of the common man, master of his own person, captain of his own destiny.

This recognition of the inherent sovereignty and inborn rights of "we, the people" did not, however, include Indians or Negroes. After clashes in debate in the Constitutional Convention between the representatives of the two systems they compromised by counting these serfs as only three-fifths people; and that only for purposes of population as a basis of representation in the new Congress to which white male voter could elect white men. In fact, this society was not thought of as a democratic society of all the people but one of white people.

(Continued Next Week)

Research being made - 1937

Dr. George Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America.
Installment III.

Dr. George Haynes Dissects Heart Of United States Racial Problem

Assumption of Racial Superiority, Cultivated to Preserve Warped Pattern, Were Sustained by Elastic Interpretation of Bible, Scientific Theories and History.

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES

Executive Secretary, Department Race Relations, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

INSTALLMENT III.

In order to maintain the idea of two classes of people, the master and the serf, and the right of the former to exploit the latter, they rationalized the practices summarized last week to fit the brutal facts of slavery into prevalent humanitarian, democratic and retributions to civilization. The religious ideas. Hence the doctrine of a people, therefore, are superior to the inferiority of the slave and the All others, especially those of Negro superiority of the master developed. gro blood, are "lesser breeds with It was supported by three lines of out the law." argument.

Practices Determine Beliefs

The religious argument carried This brief review of the every first influence. For example, the day relations of past generations myth that the black man was a throws a clear beam of light upon descendant of Ham and under the fact that the doctrine of super- curse of Noah given when the old, rity-inferiority is a belief ration- patriarch arose from his drunkenalized out of conditions and exper- stupor after the Flood because hisences to justify the whole exist- son Ham had laughed at his dis- ing serf system from plantation to grace, has been believed and used factory, from courtroom to legis- for generations to rationalize the lature, from schools and colleges to inferior position of a people as churches and community life. The bewers of wood and drawers of folkways and mores that grew up water. as white and Negroes lived in daily

Science Aids Prejudice

The next line of rationalization, cational and religious life have be- drawn from science, runs: "of come integral parts of the Ameri- course these people are inferior; can social order. American history their color shows it. The shape of and institutions have been pro- their heads, the flatness of their foundly changed.

noses; the thickness of their lips The uprooting of old evils and and the wooliness of their hair all customs that new conditions have show inferiority. Their brains are made intolerable and changing the lighter." In recent years since the inferior-superior attitudes are intelligence tests and I.Q.'s have among our greatest national prob- become the scientific vogue these lems; for both races suffer from techniques have been used to sup- the ills and are bound by the cus- port the dogma that Negroes have toms and inferior-superior atti- inferior minds. The resources of tudes. On the basis of past exper- anthropology, biology and psychol- ience does it not seem clear that ogy have been searched to prove the practices and conditions of ev- their inferiority from the pseudo- eryday relations between white and science of Gobineau to that of Negro people today must be chang- Madison Grant and Lathrop Stod- ed before we can greatly modify these customs and attitudes which

form the crux of our interracial problem? The two processes run somewhat in circles. As we change the practices of everyday relations,

our ideas and attitudes will change, dreamed by the founders, black and as our inferiority-superiority and brown and red as well as customs and attitudes are modified white will be included among "we, they effect changes in our every- the people." day practices.

Must Attack Roots

These changes in practice and conditions to be most effective will necessarily lie within those areas of everyday life where race relations have become fixed in past generations. To illustrate: the relationships on farms and planta- tions and in small towns require adjustment. The changes in the present "share-cropper-share-tenant relation of the existing plantation system are essential to progress toward democratic customs or atti- tudes. In industrial relations, to put a stop to the practice of decid-

ing employment and advancement on the basis of a worker's color in- stead of his competence will change beliefs about the Negro worker's incapacity. In politics and civics far-reaching changes are required that Negroes may vote where now disfranchised and may serve on juries as in the Scottsboro Case. The use of facilities for culture by all the people should include not only the schools and colleges but libraries with all their rich stores of written and pictorial material; museums with their great treasures of past and present art production; parks and gardens where nature may lift the soul out of the com- monplace and into communion; theaters where art and literature combine to transport the spirit out of the humdrum into the heroic; and accommodations of travel that citizens may enjoy the sights, places and fellowship that make cul- ture cosmopolitan.

Churches Have Function

The churches and religion have an unique function and opportunity to deal with this basic interracial situation. Within the walls and cloisters of the churches the ideal brotherhood may be fostered in those who will go forth to chal- lenge the practices, to preach the ideals of the future divine events, and to teach true science and new techniques to misguided America. The Christian religion carries the Great Dynamic for this social change. As religion, science and history are called to the support of the folkways and mores of true brotherhood and real democracy

THE END

Research being made-1937

Dr. Monroe N. Work — Dr. George E. Haynes.

Dr. G. E. Haynes Denies Charges of Plagiarism

Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

SAID HE HAD HIS FACTS BE-

FORE SEEING WORK'S SPEECH

New York, Sept. 2—(ANP)—Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after public lectures before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive sec-



DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES
Articles Questioned

retary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address, entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3rd, and was using it in a series of articles written for a national weekly, under the title, "Dr.

WROTE LECTURES BEFORE HE SAW WORK'S SPEECH

—George E. Haynes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—(ANP)—Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after public lectures before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, spoke to me about ideas in it this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, and was using it in a series of articles written for a national weekly under the title, "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

In his reply to Dr. Work's charges, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers."

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Ia., February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January 1937, and Dayton, O., May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publication; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them."

Research being made-1937

Dr. George E. Haynes Sends Strong Protest To Dr. Monroe N. Work On Plagiarism Charge

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd street, has written a strong letter of protest to Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute in response to Dr. Work's recent release to the press charging him with plagiarism.

Besides criticizing Dr. Work for making "a grossly false accusation" and giving it wide publicity, Dr. Haynes demanded that Dr. Work send him at once specific particulars to which his complaint refers. His letter reads as follows:

"Your letter charging me with plagiarizing in my recent articles in a nationally known weekly, concepts, ideas and language from your Birmingham address before the Southern Sociological Congress at Birmingham, Ala., April 3, 1937, was received during my absence out of the country, as my office secretary wired you.

"I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers.

"All the concepts, ideas and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Iowa, February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937, and Dayton, Ohio, May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee Institute on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publications; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

"After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. So it is evident that my concepts,

ideas and language had been in shape, as stated above, weeks and months before then. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me.

Dr. Haynes Denies Plagiarism Charge

Black Dispatch
Said He Had His Facts Before Seeing Work's Speech

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. — (ANP) — Countering that he had even distributed his material after public lectures before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee Institute, and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

In his reply to Dr. Work's charges, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers.

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Ia., February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937, and Dayton, O., May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publications; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Ia., February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937, and Dayton, O., May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publications; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

"After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me."

Dr. Haynes Denies Plagiarism Charge

NEW YORK. (ANP) — Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after public lectures before he saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee Institute, and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

In his reply to Dr. Work's charges, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers.

publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers.

Demands Particulars

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Ia., February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937, and Dayton, Ohio, May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publications; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

"After my Tuskegee address, you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me."

Plagiarism Is Denied By Dr. George Haynes

Journalist
9-4-37
Refutes Dr. Work's Charge As Being A Gross Error

NEW YORK CITY, (ANP) — Contending that he had obtained and even distributed his material after public lectures before he saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

en before the Southern Sociological congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, and was using it in a series of articles written for a national weekly under the title, "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

GREATLY SURPRISED

In his reply to Dr. Work's charges, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers.

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Ia., February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937, and Dayton, O., May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publications; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

A GROSS ERROR

"After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore a gross error and seriously unfair to me."

HAYNES DENIES CHARGE HE TOOK IDEAS

NEW YORK — Charges made by Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, that Dr. George E. Haynes had appropriated material from Dr. Haynes' Birmingham address were denied, this week, by Dr. Haynes.

The executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America was accused of plagiarizing Dr. Work's "concepts, ideas and language" and using them in a series of articles which appeared in a nationally known magazine.

"I am greatly surprised," Dr. Haynes wrote Dr. Work, "that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts."

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred," Dr. Haynes continued, "were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed at my lectures given in the public forums of Des Moines, February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937, and Dayton, May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I spoke at Tuskegee on May 30."

"My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young, and government publications. My mimeographed outlines listed many of them."

Judgment Is Hasty. "After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. My articles had been in shape months before then."

"Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is, therefore, gross error and seriously unfair to me," Dr. Haynes' letter concludes.

Haynes Denies Charges Of Dr. Work

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after publication before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given him before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

DR. HAYNES DENIES PLAGIARISM CHARGE OF MONROE N. WORK

New Yorker Says He Used His Own Ideas in Race Issue Article

New York, Sept. 2 (ANP)—Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after publication before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given him before the Southern Sociological Congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, and was using it in a series of articles written for a national weekly under the title, "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

In his reply to Dr. Work's charge, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I earnestly demand that you send me once specific particulars to which our complaint refers."

"All the concepts, ideas and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it has been published."

which you have referred were published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it has been published."

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

"After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me."

PLAGIARISM IS CHARGED AGAINST GEO. E. HAYNES

Tuskegee Says His Paper Was Used by New Yorker

New York City, Aug 19, (ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, caused a decided stir this week in church and educational circles throughout the country when he accused Dr. George E. Haynes, famed churchman and executive secretary, of plagiarism.

Dr. Work declared Dr. Haynes appropriated a paper prepared by him and was having it published in a nationally known weekly under his Dr. Haynes' signature.

The series of articles "written" by Dr. Haynes and complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the title "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America." From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week wrote Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on 'Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South,' which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3. I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it has been published."

Research being Made-1937

Dr. Monroe N. Work - Dr. George E. Haynes.

DR. WORK CHARGES DR. HAYNES WITH "PLAGIARISM"

Tuskegee's Research Director Says Churchman Appropriated His Paper and Published It As His Own.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—(ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, caused a decided stir this week in church and educational

circles throughout the country when he accused Dr. George E. Haynes, famed churchman and executive secretary of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of plagiarism. Dr. Work declared Dr. Haynes appropriated a paper prepared by him and was having it published in a nationally known weekly under his (Dr. Haynes') signature.

The series of articles "written" by Dr. Haynes and complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the title "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America." From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week wrote Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on 'Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South,' which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3. I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it had been published.

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical

Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on 'Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South,' which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3. I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it has been published.

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

**PLAGIARISM IS
CHARGED AGAINST
GEORGE E. HAYNES**

Tuskegee Says His Paper Was Used by New Yorker

New York City, Aug 19, (ANP)—

Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, caused a decided stir this week in church and educational circles throughout the country when he accused Dr. George E. Haynes, famed churchman and executive secretary of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of plagiarism. Dr. Work declared Dr. Haynes appropriated a paper prepared by him and was having it published in a nationally known weekly under his Dr. Haynes') signature.

The series of articles "written" by Dr. Haynes and complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the title "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America." From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week wrote

Dr. Haynes Took His Ideas -- Work



DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES

NEW YORK (ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, this week accused Dr. George E. Haynes of plagiarism.

Dr. Work declared that Dr. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, appropriated "ideas and in some cases the language itself" from a paper prepared by him.

He alleged that Dr. Haynes was using the material in a series of articles published in a nationally known weekly under his (Dr. Haynes') name or author.

The series of articles complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the title "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

Wrote Letter

From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week



DR. MONROE N. WORK wrote Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I lent you a copy of my address on 'Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South,' which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting at Birmingham, April 3.

"I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the organ of the society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it had been published.

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas.

"I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

Plagiarism Charged To

Dr. Haynes By Dr. Work

Churchman Accused
With Taking Ideas
And Concepts

Dr. Haynes Denies The Charge Of Dr. Work

NEW YORK CITY, (ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book caused a decided stir last week in church and educational circles throughout the country when he accused Dr. George E. Haynes, famed churchman and executive secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of plagiarism.

Dr. Work declared Dr. Haynes appropriated a paper prepared by him and was having it published in a nationally known weekly under his (Dr. Haynes') signature.

The series of articles "written" by Dr. Haynes and complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the titled "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America." From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week wrote Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on "Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3. I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it had been published.

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

NEW YORK (ANP)—Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after public lectures before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the content of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, and was using it in a series of articles written for a national weekly under the title, "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

In his reply to Dr. Work's charges, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers."

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Ia., February and March 1936; Minneapolis January 1937 and Dayton, Ohio, May 1-15, 1937 which was before I saw you at the

time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer Kimball Young, and government publication; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

"After the Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me."

Dr. Haynes Says Charge Of Plagiarism Is False

NEW YORK.—Denying a charge of plagiarism which was made against him two weeks ago by Dr. Monroe N. Work, Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches wrote an open letter to Dr. Work this week.

Dr. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, made public a letter to Dr. Haynes accusing him of appropriating a paper prepared by Dr. Work and releasing for publication under Dr. Haynes' signature.

Dr. Haynes' letter written upon his return to the country, reads:

"Dear Dr. Work:
Your letter charging me with plagiarizing in my recent articles in a nationally known weekly, concepts, ideas and language from your Birmingham address before the Southern Sociological congress last April was received during my absence out of the country, as my office secretary advised you.

I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and a gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once special particulars to which your complaint refers."

All the concepts, ideas and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at

I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the organ of the society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it had been published.

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself, as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

my lectures given in the Public Forums of Des Moines, Iowa February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, Minn., January, 1937, and Dayton, Ohio, May 1-15, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee institute on May 30.

"My lecture material was drawn from such authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schafer, Kimball Young and government publications; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them."

"After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. So it is evident that my concepts, ideas and language had been in shape, as stated above, weeks and months before then. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me."

Since you gave to the newspapers your letter of accusation I am compelled to give similar publicity to this reply."

GEORGE E. HAYNES.

The series of articles complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the title of "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

Dr. Work's letter to Dr. Haynes read:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on "Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," which had been presented at the Southern Sociological society meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3.

Research being made - 1937

Southern Sociological Society

Sociological Research Discussed By Dr. Leap

Admission
Dr. William L. Leap, head of the department of sociology at Huntingdon College, delivered an address on "Social Research in a Small College," at the second annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society held in Birmingham Friday and Saturday.

In a section on "Race and Culture" at the meeting Dr. Leap led a discussion on "Some Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South." Dr. Leap also served on the special committee on local arrangements for the conference.

A group of students and faculty of Florida State College for Women, who attended the Birmingham meeting were guests at Huntingdon College over night Saturday and were entertained at an alfresco supper on the campus by the Huntingdon Sociology Club.

Huntingdon students going to Birmingham for the meeting were Misses Claire Davis, Nell Curtis Jones, Sarah Jackson, Maud York, Jacqueline Greil, Marjorie Long, Helen Marsh and Mary George Jordan.

Control System Named Cause Of Low Wages

Admission
Policy Meeting Hears
Tuskegee Director
Discuss Races

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 4. — (AP) — The "system of controls based on race and brought over from the ante-bellum period," was blamed yesterday by Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, for "the present low economic status of the South."

Addressing the Southern Sociological Society, the negro economist said wage differentials were a primary cause of the South's poverty in contrast with other regions.

"It appears that the root of the cause of wage differentials in the South lies in its basic agriculture, or to be more specific, in cotton production, where, following emancipation, remuneration for services rendered by the negro were based on the lowest pay," he said.

"Wages for negroes in other occupations in this post bellum period were largely fixed by the agricultural standard. These wages were below that were paid to whites. Thus a set of differentials was set up.

"One set related to differences in remuneration based on race for services rendered.

"The other set, growing out of the

first, was a difference in remuneration for services rendered by white persons in the North and white persons doing the same work in the South.

"It is of especial importance to note that the wage differential operates to withhold from the South the same measure of buying power and recovery which it provides in other sections.

"It helps keep the South the poverty stricken, underprivileged, poor black, and poor white section of America. It operates not only against a negro man or woman working in a laundry, but directly against every Southern wage earner, every Southern merchant, every Southern lawyer, and doctors. It damns them all to sectional poverty in a rich nation."

Dr. Work quoted from Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute's founder, on the problem.

"He (Dr. Washington) stated that white and black, in the South, must rise or fall together," Dr. Work said, "and uttered the epigram 'you cannot keep a man in the ditch unless you remain down there with him.'"

"The years that have passed since Booker Washington made these statements have demonstrated the truth of his assertions."

Dr. Work's address featured the closing sessions of the sociology group, attended by educators from leading Southern colleges and universities.

Officers elected today were:
Rupert V. Vance, University of North Carolina, president; E. W. Gregory, University of Alabama, first vice-president; Coyle E. Moore, Florida State Women's College, second vice-president, and B. O. Williams, Clemson College, secretary-treasurer.

Birmingham Sets Precedent by Including Colored Specialists in Its Sociological Conference Program

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The South's outstanding educators, sociologists, and students of public welfare and economics were here April 2 and 3, as delegates and visitors to the second annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, the convention headquarters being the Tutwiler Hotel in the downtown white district.

All meetings of the society, except the business sessions, were open to the public and were attended by large groups of interested listeners. The business meetings and evening programs were held in the Tutwiler's Terrace Room, while various sectional groups met in different rooms of the big hotel.

Notable among this gathering was the presence of many Negro

specialists in their particular fields, among them director, Atlanta School of Social Work, Dr. Giles A. Hubert, and lasting value to the sessions. Taking precedence as the only colored member of the society's executive committee, was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, famed sociologist of Fisk University, whose subject was the "Present Status and Trends of Negro Families in the South."

Monroe Work Speaks
Among the other colored delegates who spoke on assigned topics were Ira D. A. Reid of Atlanta University, who discussed: "The Cultural Assimilation of Foreign-Born Negroes in the United States" and Monroe N. Work, statistician and faculty member of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, whose subject was "Some Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South."

Among those who addressed the society were Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta School of Social Work, Dr. Giles A. Hubert, Fisk University; Max Bond, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Fred L. Stealy, of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

The sessions closed April 3, with the final business meeting and election of officers. The official staff of the Southern Sociological Society includes Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, president; H. C. Brearly, Clemson College, first vice president; Rhoda Kaufman, of Family Welfare Society of Atlanta, second vice president; and Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina, secretary-treasurer.